

Mindful Continuing Education

Exploring Dual Relationships and Boundary Crossings in Ethical Clinical Practice

1. _____ are unethical, exploitive and harmful to the client.

- A. Boundary Crossings
 - B. Boundary Violations
 - C. Social Justice Infractions
 - D. Conflicts of Interest
-

2. The following are all examples of dual relationships EXCEPT:

- A. Social Dual Relationship
 - B. Professional Dual Relationship
 - C. Institutional Dual Relationship
 - D. Cultural Dual Relationship
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3. Risks of texting with a client may include:

- A. Client empowerment
 - B. Threats to privacy and confidentiality
 - C. Improved accessibility
 - D. Strengthening therapeutic alliance
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4. Sharing a meal with an client struggling with an eating disorder is an example of:

- A. Boundary Crossing
 - B. Boundary Violation
 - C. Dual Relationship
 - D. Conflicts of Interest
-

5. The burden of proof that a dual relationship has not caused harm is on

- A. The Client
 - B. The Therapist
 - C. The Parent
 - D. The Agency Administration
-

6. One way of having clear boundaries with clients is:

- A. HIPAA**
 - B. Liability Insurance**
 - C. Informed Consent**
 - D. Regular phone contact**
-

7. Ethical standards...

- A. Cannot guarantee ethical behavior**
 - B. Can improve professional competencies**
 - C. Can improve documentation**
 - D. Can mediate social media usage**
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8. While some dual relationships are unavoidable, this one is avoidable and unethical:

- A. Business Dual Relationship**
 - B. Social Dual Relationship**
 - C. Internet Dual Relationship**
 - D. Sexual Relationship**
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9. Feeling attractions towards clients is:

- A. Normal**
 - B. Shameful**
 - C. Unethical**
 - D. Illegal**
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10. Clinicians experiencing feelings of attractions toward clients should:

- A. Terminate with client**
 - B. Share feelings with client**
 - C. Seek supervision**
 - D. Keep feelings to themselves**
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